

FIG. 1

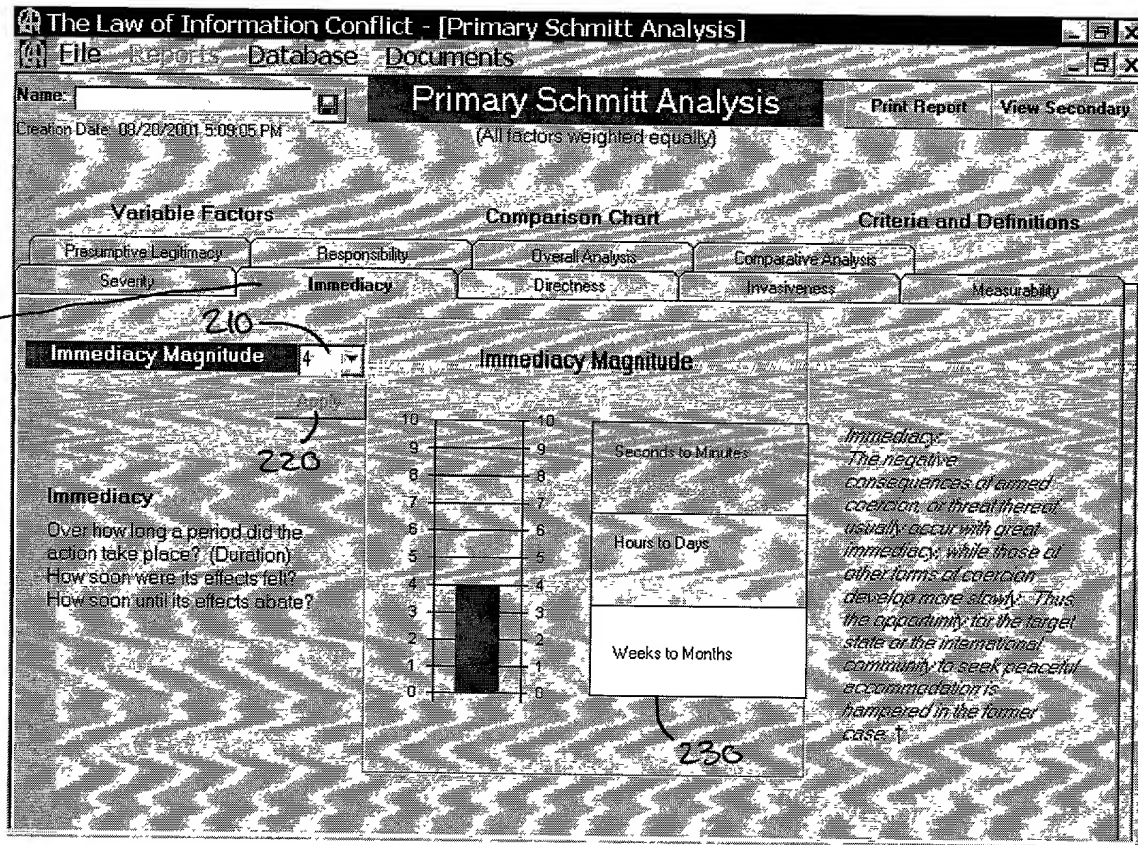


FIG. 2

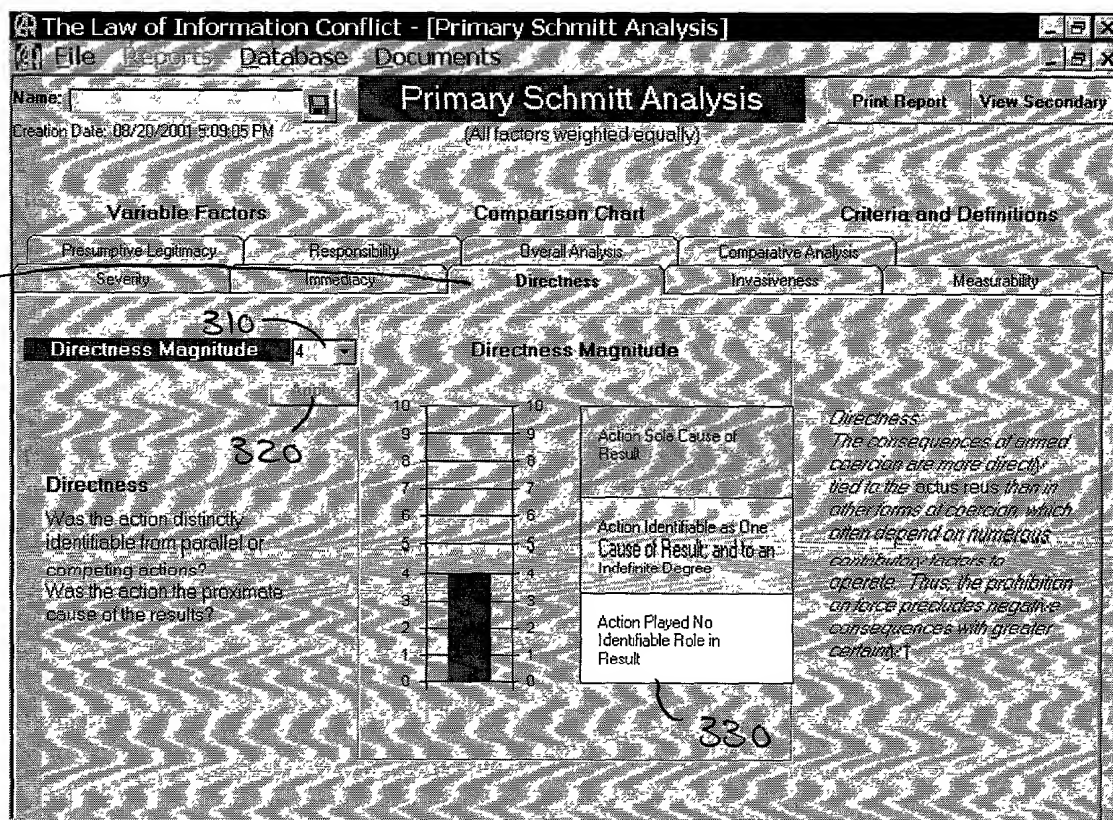


FIG. 3

The Law of Information Conflict - [Primary Schmitt Analysis]

File Reports Database Documents

Name:  Primary Schmitt Analysis

Creation Date: 08/20/2001 5:09:05 PM (All factors weighted equally)

Print Report View Secondary

Variable Factors Comparison Chart Criteria and Definitions

Presumptive Legitimacy Responsibility Overall Analysis Comparative Analysis

Severity Immediacy Directness Invasiveness Measurability

Invasiveness Magnitude 2

Apply

**Invasiveness**

Did the action involve physically crossing the target country's borders?  
Was the locus of the action within the target country?

**Invasiveness Magnitude**

10	10	Border Physically Crossed; Action Has Point Locus
9	9	
8	8	
7	7	
6	6	Border Electronically Crossed; Action Occurs Over Diffuse Area
5	5	
4	4	
3	3	
2	2	Border Not Crossed; Action Has No Identifiable Locus in Target Country
1	1	
0	0	

**Invasiveness:**  
*In armed coercion, the act causing the harm usually crosses into the target state, whereas in economic warfare the acts generally occur beyond the target's borders. As a result even though armed and economic acts may have roughly similar consequences, the former represents a greater intrusion on the rights of the target state and, therefore, is more likely to disrupt international stability.*

FIG. 4

The Law of Information Conflict - [Primary Schmitt Analysis]

File Reports Database Documents

Name:  Primary Schmitt Analysis

Creation Date: 08/20/2001 5:09:05 PM (All factors weighted equally)

Print Report View Secondary

Variable Factors Comparison Chart Criteria and Definitions

Presumptive Legitimacy Responsibility Overall Analysis Comparative Analysis

Severity Immediacy Directness Invasiveness Measurability

Measurability Magnitude: 5

Measurability

How can the effects of the action be quantified?  
Are the effects of the action distinct from the results of parallel or competing actions?  
What is the level of certainty?

Measurability Magnitude

10  
9  
8  
7  
6  
5  
4  
3  
2  
1  
0

Effects Can Be Quantified Immediately by Traditional Means (BDA, etc.) with High Degree of Certainty

Effects Can Be Estimated by Rough Order of Magnitude with Moderate Certainty

Effects Cannot Be Separated from Those of Other Actions; Overall Certainty is Low

Measurability:  
While the consequences of armed coercion are usually easy to ascertain (e.g., a certain level of destruction), the actual negative consequences of other forms of coercion are harder to measure. This fact renders the appropriateness of community condemnation, and the degree of vehemence contained therein, less suspect in the case of armed force.

500

520

530

FIG. 5



The Law of Information Conflict - [Primary Schmitt Analysis]

File Reports Database Documents

Name:  Primary Schmitt Analysis

Creation Date: 08/20/2001 5:03:05 PM (All factors weighted equally)

Variable Factors		Comparison Chart		Criteria and Definitions	
Severity	Immediacy	Directness	Invasiveness	Measurability	
Presumptive Legitimacy	Responsibility	Overall Analysis	Comparative Analysis		

**Presumptive Legitimacy Magnitude** 5 ☒

**Presumptive Legitimacy**

Has this type of action achieved a customary acceptance within the international community?

Is the means qualitatively similar to others presumed legitimate under international law?

**Presumptive Legitimacy Magnitude**

10	Action Accomplished By Means of Kinetic Attack
5	Action Accomplished in Cyberspace but Manifested by a "Smoking Hole" in Physical Space
0	Action Accomplished in Cyberspace and Effects Not Apparent in Physical World

**Presumptive Legitimacy**

*In most cases, whether under domestic or international law, the application of violence is deemed illegitimate absent some specific exception such as self-defense. The cognitive approach is prohibitory. By contrast, most other forms of coercion – again in the domestic and international sphere – are presumptively lawful, absent a prohibition to the contrary. The cognitive approach is permissive. Thus, the consequences of armed coercion are presumptively impermissible, whereas those of other coercive acts are not (as a very generalized rule).†*

FIG. 6

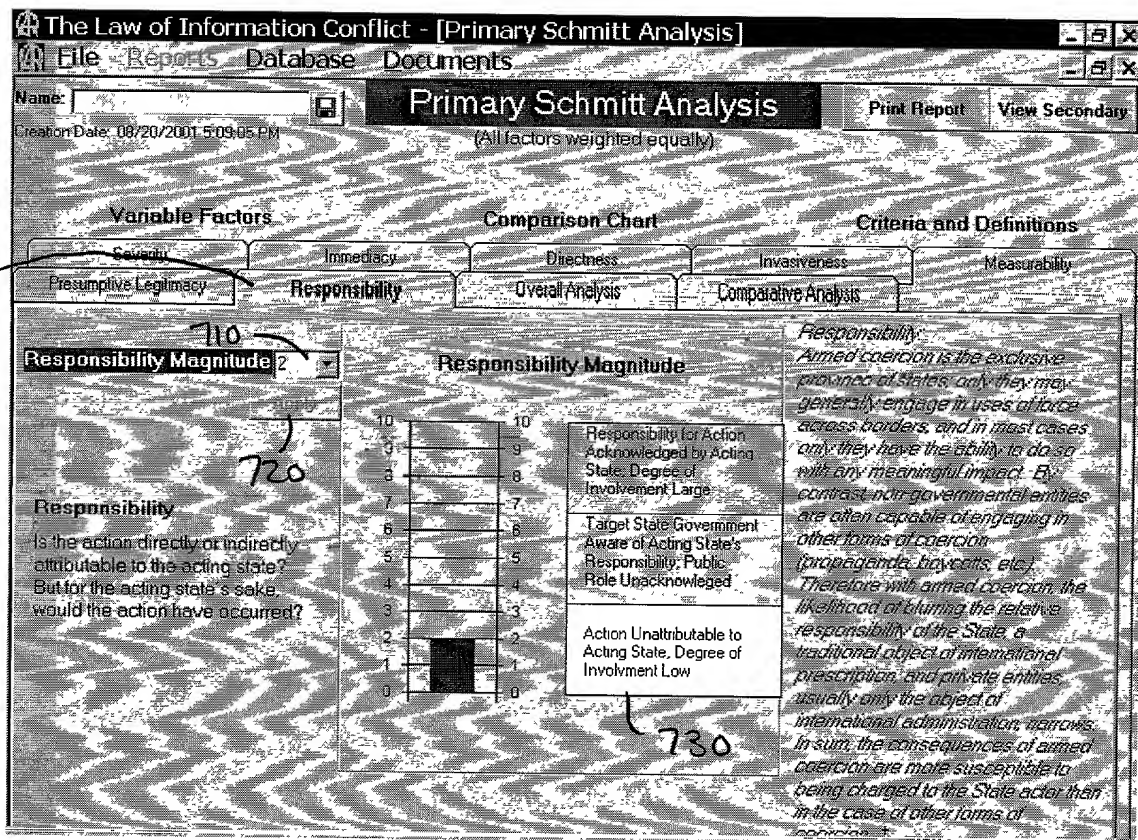


FIG. 7

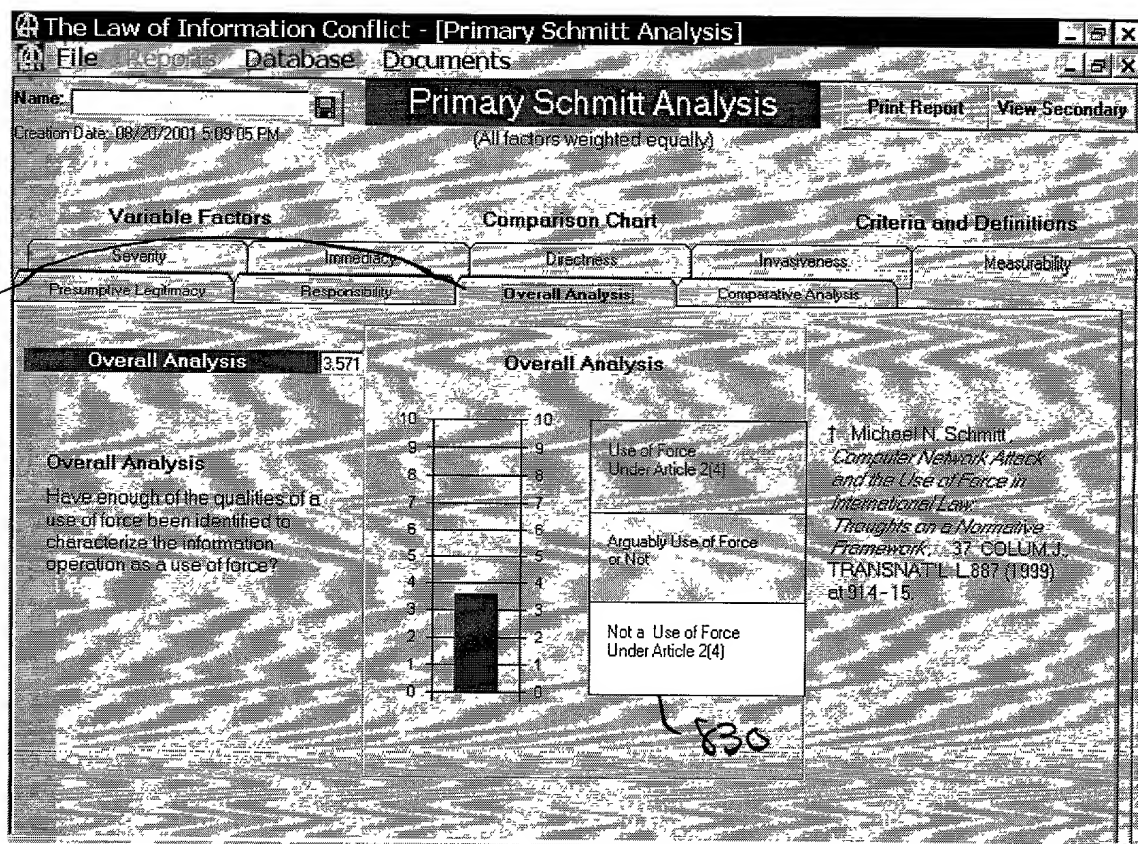


FIG. 8



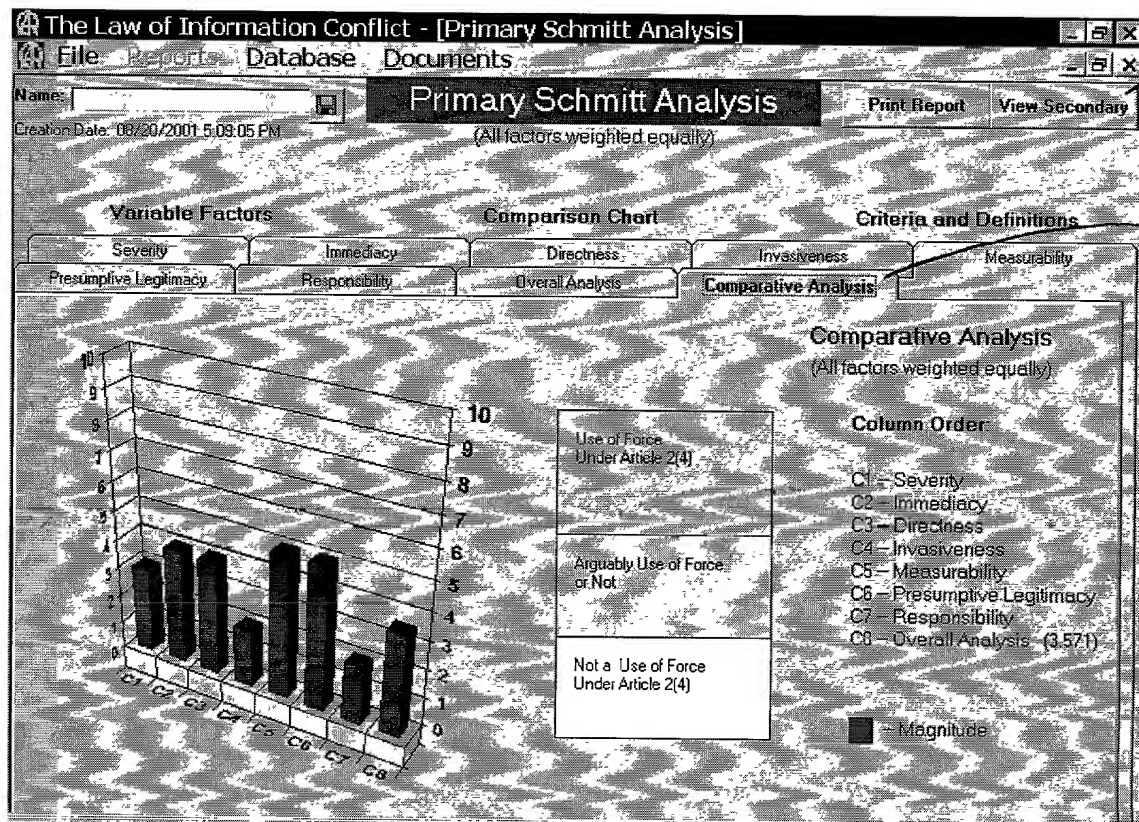


FIG. 9

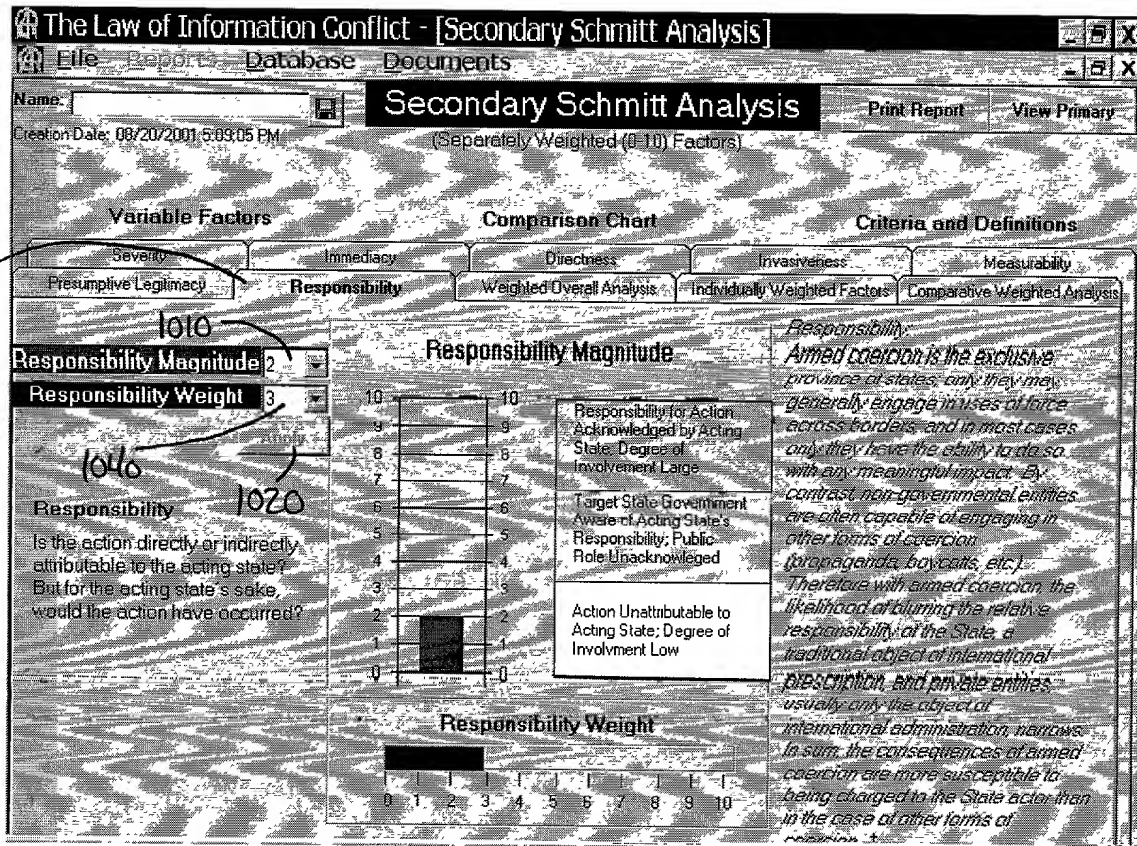


FIG. 10

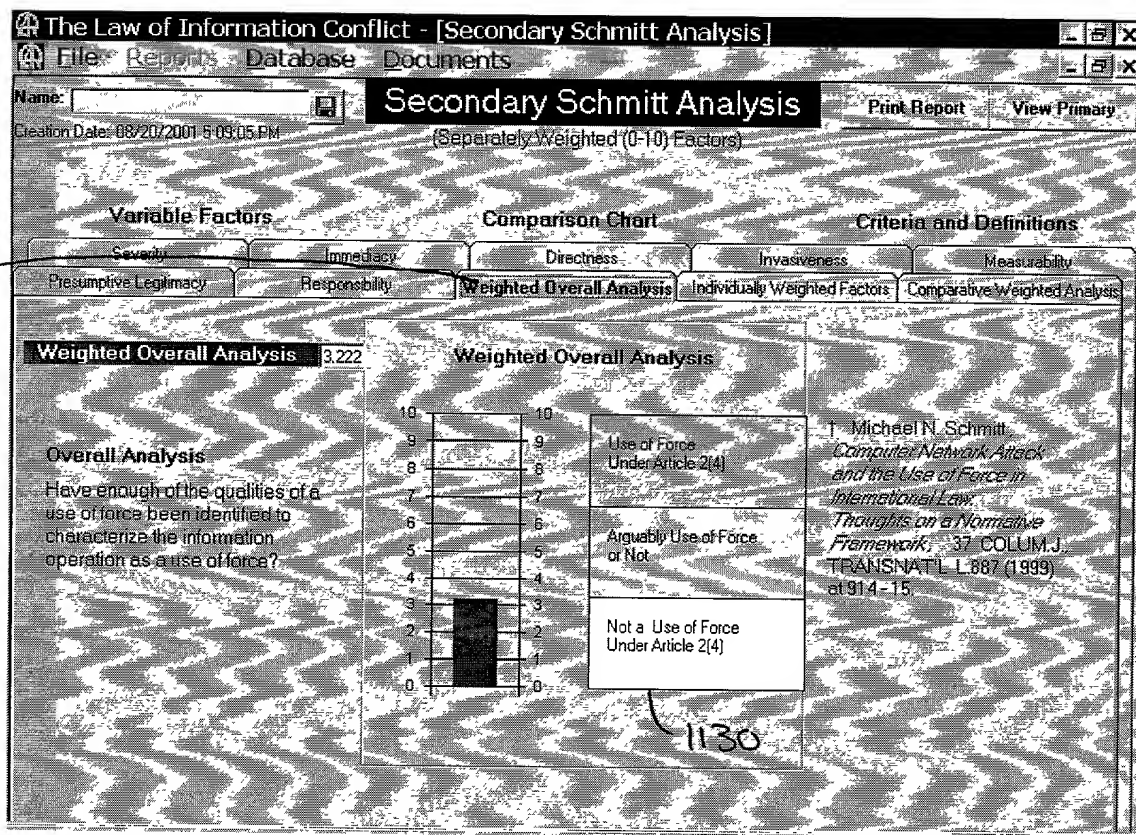


FIG. 11

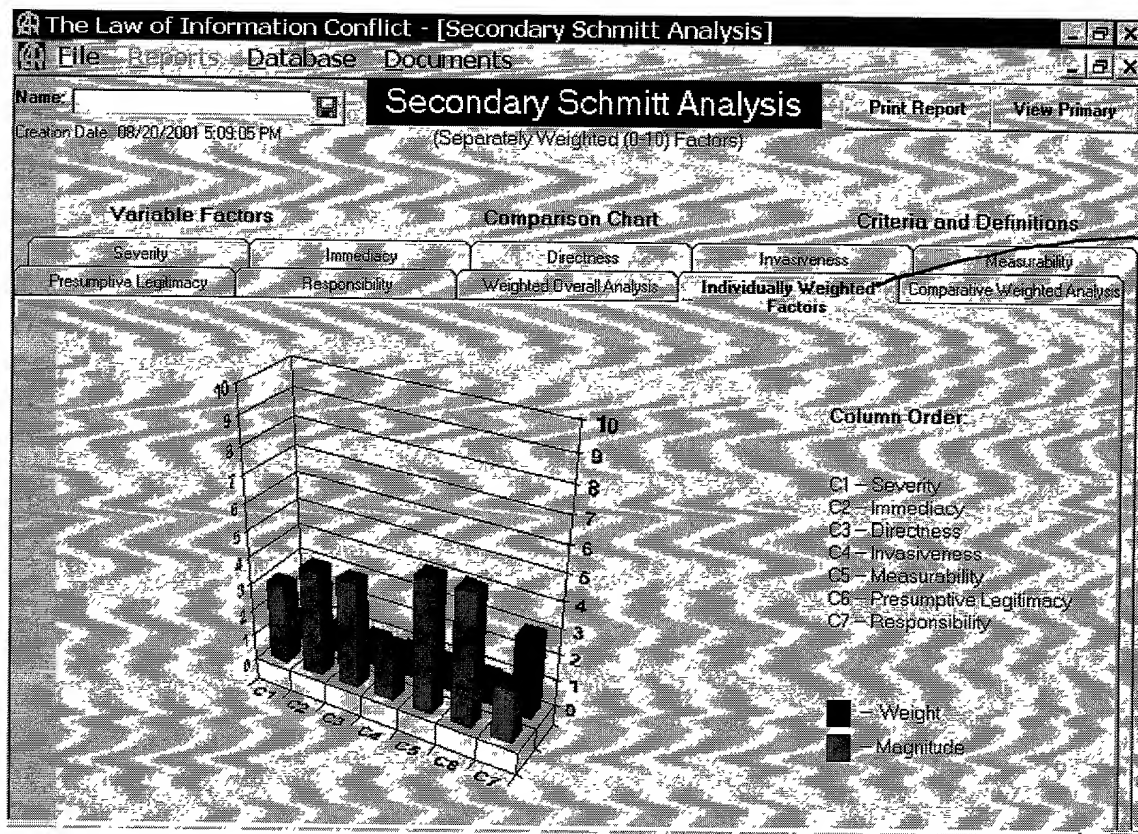
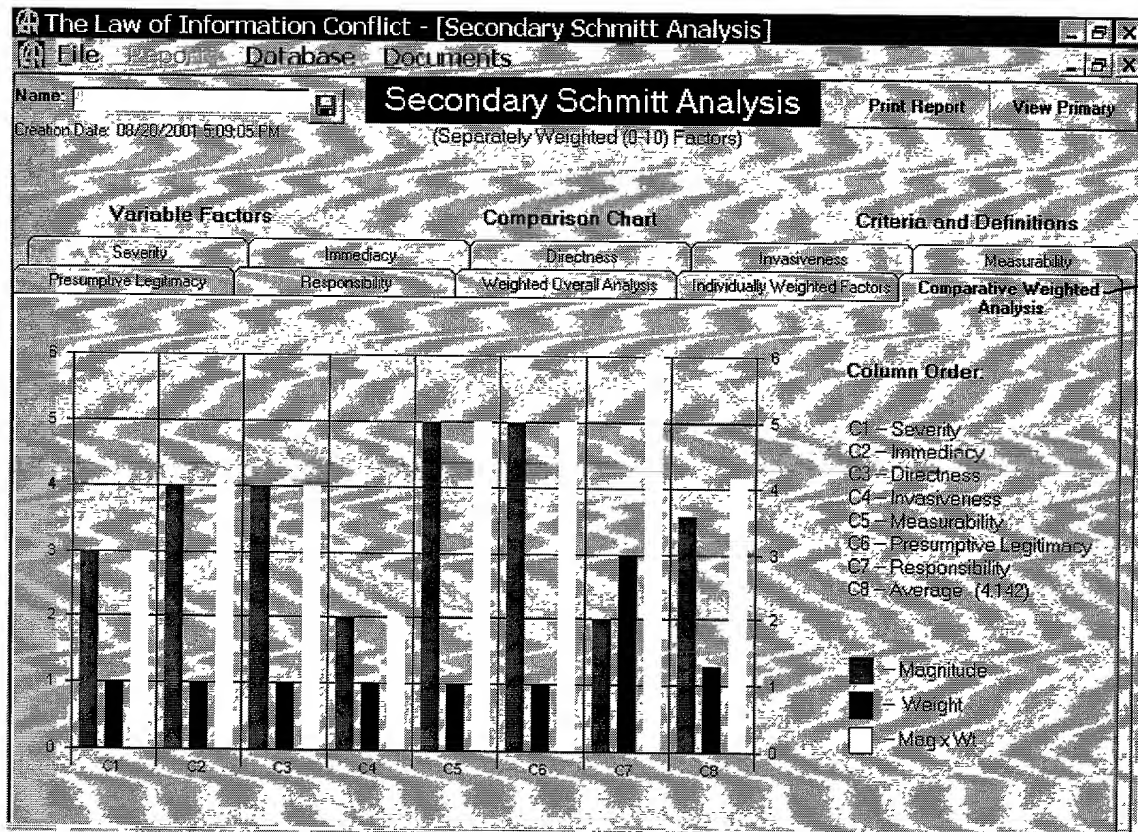


FIG. 12



1300

FIG. 13



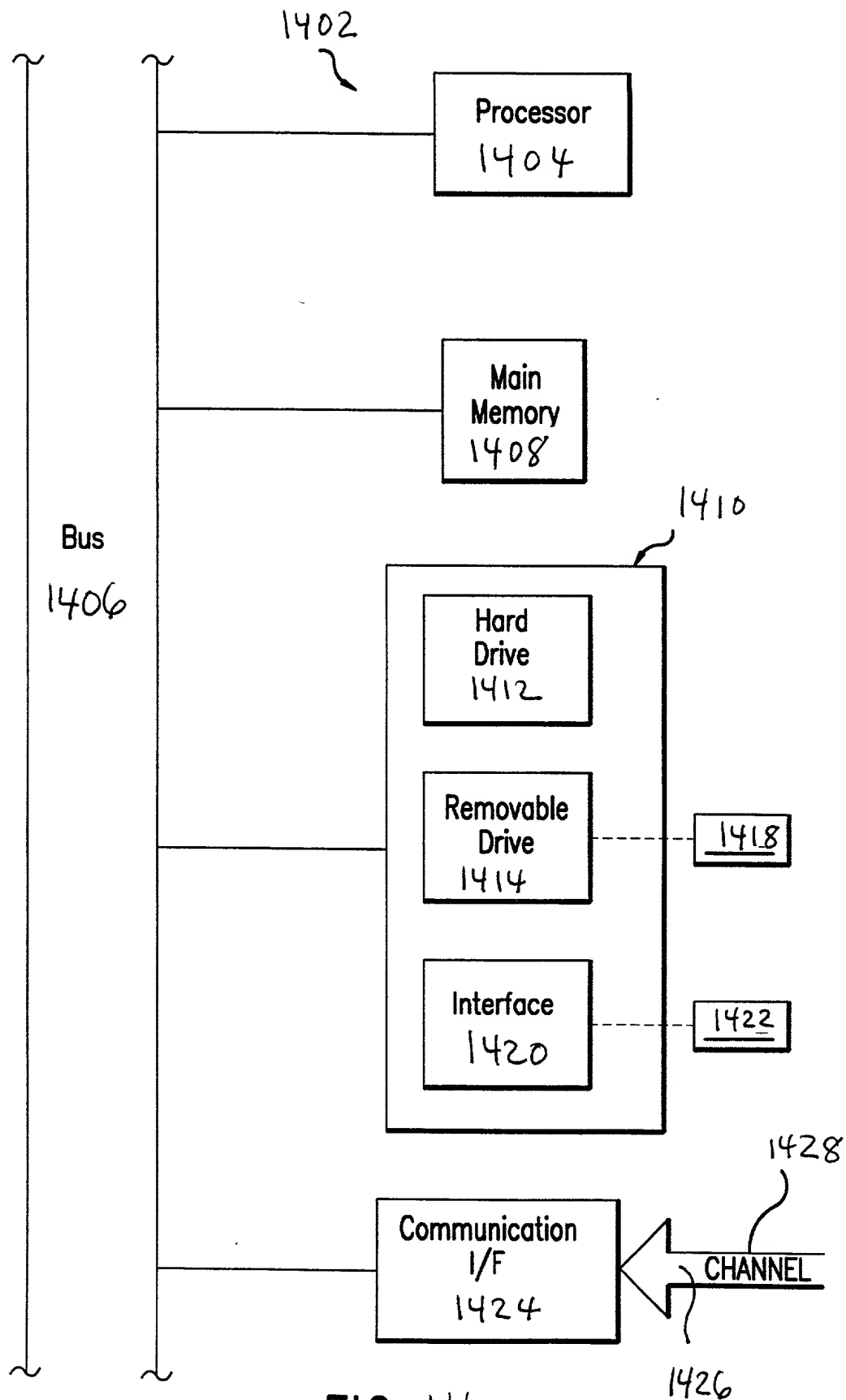


FIG. 14